Department Code: HS   **Course Code: HS-1334**

Course Name: SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

Full Marks-50   **Duration of Examination-3 Hours**

This question paper contains one page

All parts of a question should be answered in one place

Answer each question between 250-300 words

Answer any TEN of the following questions   **(10X5)**

1. "Nationalism is not a sentiment expressed by pre-existing nations, rather it creates nations where they previously did not exist". Analyse the statement in context of Indian nationalist movement.

2. How have green revolution and land reforms impacted agrarian movements in independent India? Discuss.

3. Bring out the territorial dimension of ethnic movements in India.

4. LGBT movements challenge the principle of "heteronormativity". Discuss.

5. "Anti-displacement movements in India try to protect both environment and livelihood". Examine the statement.

6. Nations are 'imagined communities'. Assess the challenge posed to this notion in India by divisive primordial movements.

7. Analyse Naxalite movement as a radical peasant movement.

8. Examine the implications of ethnicization of caste in backward caste movements.

9. What is a trans-national network? Discuss its role as a social movement entrepreneur.

10. Commercialization and alienation lead to emergence of New Religious Movements. Discuss.

11. Is Gandhian movement strategy functionalist in orientation? Justify your answer.

12. Discuss Dalit movement in India as an instance of subaltern resistance.

13. Tribal movements in central India are against *sarkar, sahukar and zamindar*. Comment.

14. Elucidate the relationship between globalization, information technology and social movements.

["Nationalism is not a sentiment expressed by pre-existing nations, rather it creates nations where they previously did not exist". Analyse the statement in context of Indian nationalist movement]

The statement "Nationalism is not a sentiment expressed by pre-existing nations, rather it creates nations where they previously did not exist" suggests that the concept of nationalism is not solely based on the existence of a pre-existing nation, but rather it is an idea that can create a nation where there was none before. This idea can be applied to the Indian nationalist movement, which aimed to create a nation-state for the people of India.

The Indian nationalist movement emerged in the late 19th century, with the Indian National Congress being formed in 1885. At the time, India was a British colony, and the Indian nationalist movement sought to end British rule and establish a free and independent India. The movement was based on the idea of Indian nationalism, which emphasized the unity and diversity of the Indian people and their shared cultural and historical heritage.

The idea of Indian nationalism was not based on a pre-existing nation-state, but rather on the idea of creating a nation where there was none before. The Indian nationalist movement sought to create a sense of national identity among the people of India, who were divided by language, religion, caste, and region. The movement emphasized the need for a united India, free from British rule, and based on the principles of democracy and secularism.

The idea of Indian nationalism also led to the creation of a national flag, national anthem, and national symbols, which helped to foster a sense of national identity among the people of India. The Indian nationalist movement was successful in achieving its goal of independence, and India became a free and independent nation in 1947.

In conclusion, the statement "Nationalism is not a sentiment expressed by pre-existing nations, rather it creates nations where they previously did not exist" can be applied to the Indian nationalist movement, which aimed to create a nation-state for the people of India based on the idea of Indian nationalism. The movement succeeded in creating a sense of national identity among the people of India and establishing India as a free and independent nation.

[How have green revolution and land reforms impacted agrarian movements in independent India? Discuss.]

The Green Revolution and land reforms have had a significant impact on agrarian movements in independent India. Here are some of the ways in which they have influenced these movements:

1. **Impact of Green Revolution on agrarian movements:** The Green Revolution introduced high-yielding varieties of crops, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation systems to increase agricultural productivity. While it increased agricultural productivity, it also led to a concentration of landownership among large farmers and corporations. Small farmers who could not afford the new technologies and inputs became marginalized and were forced to migrate to cities in search of work. This led to a decline in the number of farmers and a rise in the number of landless laborers, who became vulnerable to exploitation.
2. **Impact of land reforms on agrarian movements:** Land reforms were introduced in India to redistribute land from large landowners to landless peasants and reduce inequality in the

countryside. They included measures such as abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reforms, ceiling on land holdings, and distribution of surplus land to landless farmers. Land reforms were unevenly implemented across different states, and in some cases, they were undermined by the opposition from large landowners and politicians who benefited from the existing system. While land reforms benefited some farmers, they did not address the underlying structural issues of land ownership and power relations in rural society.

3. **Role of agrarian movements in response to the Green Revolution and land reforms:** Agrarian movements emerged in response to the negative impacts of the Green Revolution and the uneven implementation of land reforms. These movements were led by small farmers, landless laborers, and marginalized communities who were excluded from the benefits of these reforms. They demanded fair prices for their produce, access to credit and inputs, and protection of their land rights. These movements challenged the concentration of landownership, corporate control over agriculture, and the exploitation of labor in the countryside.

4. **Resistance to agrarian movements:** Agrarian movements faced resistance from state authorities, large landowners, and corporations who saw them as a threat to their interests. The state used repressive measures to suppress these movements, including police violence, arrests, and imprisonment. Large landowners and corporations used their economic and political power to undermine the demands of agrarian movements and co-opt their leaders.

In conclusion, while the Green Revolution and land reforms had the potential to improve the lives of farmers and reduce inequality in the countryside, their uneven implementation and concentration of power among large landowners and corporations led to the emergence of agrarian movements. These movements challenged the dominant power relations in rural society and demanded social and economic justice for farmers and landless laborers. However, their demands were often met with resistance from state authorities and powerful elites, which limited their ability to bring about structural change.

[Bring out the territorial dimension of ethnic movements in India.]

Territorial dimension refers to the geographic area or region that is central to an ethnic movement. In India, ethnic movements have been shaped by the diverse cultural, linguistic, and religious identities of various communities. These movements are often tied to specific regions and territories, and they seek to assert the rights and identities of the communities inhabiting these regions.

Here are some ways in which the territorial dimension of ethnic movements has played out in India:

1. **Demand for separate states:** Many ethnic movements in India have demanded separate states, based on the idea that certain regions should be governed by people belonging to a particular ethnic community. For instance, the Gorkhaland movement in West Bengal seeks a separate state for the Gorkha community inhabiting the Darjeeling hills. Similarly, the demand for a separate state of Telangana was based on the argument that the Telugu-speaking people of that region needed greater autonomy and self-governance.

2. **Protection of indigenous land:** Many ethnic movements in India are based on the idea of protecting indigenous land from outside exploitation or takeover. For instance, the Adivasi movements in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh seek to protect tribal land and resources from

industrial and mining projects. Similarly, the Bodo movement in Assam has focused on the protection of Bodo land and identity from the encroachment of non-Bodo people.

3. **Cultural preservation:** Ethnic movements in India also seek to preserve and promote the cultural traditions and heritage of their communities. For instance, the Naga movement in the Northeast is based on the idea of preserving Naga identity and culture, which includes the promotion of Naga language and customs. Similarly, the Kashmiri Pandit movement seeks to preserve the cultural identity of the Kashmiri Pandit community, which has been displaced from the Kashmir Valley.

4. **Control over resources:** Many ethnic movements in India seek greater control over resources, including land, water, and forests. For instance, the Maoist movement in central India seeks to control forest resources, which they view as belonging to the local tribal communities. Similarly, the anti-dam movements in various parts of India seek to protect the rights of people whose land and resources are affected by large-scale development projects.

In conclusion, the territorial dimension of ethnic movements in India is complex and multifaceted. These movements are shaped by historical, cultural, and political factors, and they seek to assert the rights and identities of the communities inhabiting specific regions.

[LGBT movements challenge the principle of "heteronormativity". Discuss.]

- Heteronormativity is the assumption that heterosexuality is the normal and natural form of sexual orientation, and that anything outside of that is abnormal or deviant.
- LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender) movements challenge heteronormativity by advocating for the acceptance and celebration of all forms of sexual orientation and gender identity.
- This challenge has been an important part of the larger social justice movement, which seeks to dismantle systems of oppression and promote equality for all.
- LGBT movements have gained significant momentum in recent years, with increased visibility and acceptance in many parts of the world.
- Despite progress, there is still much work to be done to challenge heteronormativity and promote acceptance of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities.
- The impact of heteronormativity is not just limited to individuals who identify as LGBT. It also affects individuals who may not fit into traditional gender roles or expectations, such as non-binary individuals, as well as individuals who are in heterosexual relationships but may not conform to societal expectations of gender roles.
- By challenging heteronormativity, LGBT movements also challenge the gender binary, which is the idea that there are only two genders (male and female) and that they are strictly defined by biological sex.
- The gender binary reinforces heteronormativity by assuming that individuals should be attracted to the opposite gender, and that any other form of attraction is abnormal or deviant.
- By promoting acceptance of diverse gender identities and sexual orientations, LGBT movements also promote greater freedom of expression and individual choice.
- However, the challenge to heteronormativity is not always accepted or embraced by all individuals and communities, and can sometimes result in pushback and backlash against LGBT individuals and their allies.

- As such, it is important for the LGBT movement to continue to push for greater visibility and acceptance, while also recognizing and addressing the challenges and obstacles that still exist.

["Anti-displacement movements in India try to protect both environment and livelihood". Examine the statement.]

1. **Introduction:** Anti-displacement movements in India have emerged as a response to the rapid pace of development and industrialization in the country that often leads to displacement of local communities and loss of their livelihoods.
2. **The relationship between displacement, environment and livelihood:** Displacement caused by development projects such as dams, mines, and industries not only results in loss of homes and land but also affects the local environment. Displaced communities lose their connection to the land and their traditional livelihoods are disrupted, leading to economic distress.
3. **Environmental degradation caused by development:** Development projects often lead to deforestation, pollution of water bodies and air, and loss of biodiversity. These impacts have long-term consequences for the environment, affecting not only the displaced communities but also future generations.
4. **The role of anti-displacement movements:** Anti-displacement movements in India are often led by affected communities who seek to protect their homes, lands, and livelihoods. These movements also aim to protect the environment and challenge the unsustainable development model that prioritizes economic growth over the welfare of local communities and the environment.
5. **Strategies adopted by anti-displacement movements:** These movements use a range of strategies such as protests, legal challenges, and advocacy to bring attention to their cause and seek justice. Many movements also emphasize the need for sustainable development models that prioritize the welfare of local communities and the environment.
6. **Examples of anti-displacement movements in India:** Some of the prominent anti-displacement movements in India include the Narmada Bachao Andolan, which opposed the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada river, and the Posco Pratirodh Sangram Samiti, which opposed a proposed steel plant in Odisha that would have displaced thousands of villagers.
7. **Conclusion:** Anti-displacement movements in India are a response to the negative impacts of development on local communities and the environment. These movements aim to protect both livelihoods and the environment, and challenge the unsustainable development model that prioritizes economic growth over the welfare of local communities.

[Nations are 'imagined communities'. Assess the challenge posed to this notion in India by divisive primordial movements.]

1. **Introduction:** The concept of 'imagined communities' was introduced by Benedict Anderson to explain how nations are formed through shared imaginings and social constructs rather than objective, material realities. However, in India, divisive primordial movements based on religion, caste, and language have challenged this notion.
2. Divisive primordial movements in India: India has witnessed several movements based on primordial identities, such as the Hindu nationalist movement, the Dalit movement, and the

linguistic reorganization of states. These movements seek to unite people based on their shared primordial identity and often involve the creation of exclusive, homogeneous communities.

3. **Challenge to the idea of 'imagined communities':** The concept of 'imagined communities' assumes that nations are formed through a shared sense of belonging and common identity. However, the primordial movements in India challenge this notion by emphasizing differences and creating exclusive communities based on primordial identity. These movements often exclude certain groups and reinforce existing hierarchies, which undermines the idea of an inclusive imagined community.

4. **The Hindu nationalist movement:** The Hindu nationalist movement in India seeks to create a homogenous Hindu identity and exclude other religious groups such as Muslims and Christians. This movement has led to the marginalization of these groups and the creation of a hierarchy where Hindus are considered superior to other religious groups.

5. **The Dalit movement:** The Dalit movement seeks to create a separate identity for the Dalit community, which has been historically oppressed by the upper castes in India. This movement challenges the idea of a unified national identity and emphasizes the differences between castes.

6. **The linguistic reorganization of states:** The linguistic reorganization of states in India has led to the creation of states based on language. This has reinforced linguistic identities and created exclusive communities based on language.

7. **Conclusion:** Divisive primordial movements in India challenge the notion of 'imagined communities' by emphasizing differences and creating exclusive communities based on primordial identity. These movements often exclude certain groups and reinforce existing hierarchies, which undermines the idea of an inclusive imagined community.

[Analyse Naxalite movement as a radical peasant movement.]

The Naxalite movement is a radical Maoist peasant movement that originated in the late 1960s in the village of Naxalbari in the state of West Bengal. It sought to overthrow the Indian government and establish a Communist state. The movement is often referred to as the "Naxalite-Maoist insurgency" and has been one of the longest-running internal conflicts in India.

Here are some points to consider when analyzing the Naxalite movement as a radical peasant movement:

1. **Origins:** The Naxalite movement emerged as a response to the exploitation and oppression faced by peasants and tribal communities in India. The movement was sparked by a land dispute in Naxalbari village, where peasants demanded a redistribution of land from wealthy landlords.

2. **Ideology:** The Naxalite movement is influenced by Marxist-Leninist-Maoist ideology, which advocates for the violent overthrow of the state and the establishment of a Communist system. The movement sees peasants and tribal communities as the vanguard of the revolution and seeks to mobilize them for armed struggle against the state.

3. **Class struggle**: The Naxalite movement sees the struggle between the landless and the landed classes as the primary contradiction in Indian society. The movement seeks to organize peasants and tribals to fight for their rights and overthrow the ruling classes.

4. **Violence:** The Naxalite movement has been marked by violent tactics such as guerrilla warfare, assassination of political leaders, and bombings. The movement operates in remote

and underdeveloped areas, where the state's presence is weak, and seeks to establish liberated zones under its control.

5. **Government response:** The Indian government has responded to the Naxalite movement with a combination of military force and development programs. The government has launched counter-insurgency operations, which have been criticized for human rights violations. The government has also implemented various development schemes aimed at improving the living conditions of peasants and tribals.

6. **International connections**: The Naxalite movement has had links with other Communist movements around the world. The movement has received support from China, Vietnam, and other socialist states in the past. However, in recent years, the movement has become more isolated and has faced increasing pressure from the Indian state.

In conclusion, the Naxalite movement can be seen as a radical peasant movement that seeks to overthrow the Indian state and establish a Communist system. The movement is rooted in the exploitation and oppression faced by peasants and tribals in India and seeks to mobilize them for armed struggle. While the movement has faced significant challenges from the Indian state, it continues to be a significant force in certain parts of the country.

[Examine the implications of ethnicization of caste in backward caste movements.]

The ethnicization of caste refers to the transformation of caste into an ethnic identity, which has been observed in various backward caste movements in India. Here are some of the implications of ethnicization of caste in these movements:

1. **Mobilization of people:** Ethnicization of caste has helped in mobilizing people around a common identity. Backward caste movements have often used this strategy to bring together people from different castes, who identify themselves as a part of a larger ethnic group.

2. **Redefinition of identity:** The ethnicization of caste has led to the redefinition of identity, where caste is seen not just as a social hierarchy but also as a cultural identity. This has helped in the creation of a sense of pride and belonging among the members of these communities.

3. **Assertion of rights:** Ethnicization of caste has led to the assertion of rights by the members of these communities. Backward caste movements have demanded reservations in educational institutions and government jobs, along with other benefits for their communities.

4. **Conflict with other castes:** Ethnicization of caste has also led to conflicts with other castes, especially the upper castes, who perceive the backward caste movements as a threat to their dominance. This has often led to violence and clashes between different castes.

5. **Fragmentation of society:** The ethnicization of caste has led to the fragmentation of society along caste lines. This has created a sense of distrust and animosity among different castes, which has hampered the social cohesion of the Indian society.

6. **Rise of regional parties:** Backward caste movements, which have been successful in ethnicizing caste, have often led to the rise of regional parties that represent the interests of these communities. This has led to the decentralization of power from the national level to the state level.

In conclusion, the ethnicization of caste has had both positive and negative implications for the backward caste movements in India. While it has helped in mobilizing people and asserting their rights, it has also led to conflicts with other castes and the fragmentation of society.

[What is a trans-national network? Discuss its role as a social movement entrepreneur.]

Trans-national network refers to a group of individuals, organizations, or movements that operate across national borders and share common goals or interests. These networks are characterized by their ability to connect people and groups across different countries, cultures, and political systems. The role of trans-national networks as social movement entrepreneurs is discussed below:

1. **Facilitating collaboration**: Trans-national networks play a crucial role in facilitating collaboration between different social movements across the world. They help in bringing together individuals and organizations that share similar goals and values, and enable them to work together towards achieving common objectives.
2. **Providing resources:** Trans-national networks can also provide resources to social movements, such as funding, expertise, and technical support. This can help movements to overcome resource constraints and increase their capacity to achieve their goals.
3. **Creating opportunities:** Trans-national networks can create opportunities for social movements to gain visibility and influence on the global stage. By connecting movements with other networks and organizations, they can help movements to amplify their message and increase their impact.
4. **Promoting learning:** Trans-national networks can also facilitate learning and exchange of ideas between social movements. By sharing best practices, strategies, and experiences, movements can learn from each other and improve their effectiveness.
5. **Challenging power structures:** Trans-national networks can challenge existing power structures and promote social change on a global scale. By connecting movements across different countries and regions, they can create a collective voice and influence policy and decision-making at the international level.

Overall, trans-national networks play a critical role in promoting social change and advancing the goals of social movements. By connecting people and groups across borders, they can facilitate collaboration, provide resources, create opportunities, promote learning, and challenge power structures.

[Commercialization and alienation lead to emergence of New Religious Movements. Discuss.]

1. **Introduction:** New Religious Movements (NRMs) are religious or spiritual groups that have emerged in recent times and often have unconventional beliefs or practices. The emergence of NRMs can be attributed to various factors, including commercialization and alienation.
2. **Commercialization:** Commercialization refers to the process of transforming a non-commercial activity into a commercial one. In the context of religion, commercialization refers to the transformation of religion from a non-profit activity into a profit-making one.

This transformation is often driven by the desire to attract more followers and generate more revenue.

3. **Alienation:** Alienation refers to the feeling of being disconnected from society or the world around us. In the context of religion, alienation refers to the feeling of being disconnected from mainstream religious institutions and practices. This feeling of alienation can lead people to seek out alternative religious or spiritual practices.

4. **Emergence of NRMs**: The emergence of NRMs can be seen as a response to the commercialization and alienation of religion. NRMs often offer alternative beliefs and practices that are not found in mainstream religions. These beliefs and practices may be attractive to people who feel disconnected from mainstream society or who are looking for something different.

5. **Examples of NRMs:** Examples of NRMs include Scientology, the Unification Church, and the Hare Krishnas. These groups often have unconventional beliefs or practices, and may be seen as controversial by mainstream society.

6. **Implications of commercialization and alienation**: The commercialization and alienation of religion can have negative implications, such as the exploitation of followers by leaders who are primarily motivated by profit. It can also lead to the creation of cult-like groups that isolate their followers from mainstream society.

7. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, the emergence of NRMs can be seen as a response to the commercialization and alienation of religion. While these groups may offer alternative beliefs and practices that are attractive to some, they can also have negative implications. It is important to be aware of these implications and to approach NRMs with caution.

[Is Gandhian movement strategy functionalist in orientation? Justify your answer.]

1. **Introduction:** The Gandhian movement is one of the most influential movements in India's history, and its leader Mahatma Gandhi is considered a visionary leader who employed several strategies to attain Indian independence. Some scholars have argued that Gandhi's movement strategy was functionalist in orientation, while others have challenged this view. In this response, we will examine whether the Gandhian movement strategy is functionalist in orientation and justify our answer.

2. **Functionalism:** Functionalism is a theoretical perspective that assumes society is a system that functions to maintain social order and stability. In a functionalist perspective, social institutions work together to maintain social order, and change only occurs when there is a disruption in the system. Therefore, social change is gradual and evolutionary, rather than revolutionary.

3. **Gandhian Movement Strategy:** The Gandhian movement strategy is a non-violent resistance approach that aims to attain political, social, and economic goals. Gandhi believed that the use of violence only leads to more violence and advocated for peaceful methods of achieving goals. Gandhi's movement strategy focused on mass mobilization and passive resistance, which he termed as Satyagraha. Satyagraha aimed to awaken the moral conscience of society and pressure the government to concede to the demands of the people.

4. **Functionalist Orientation:** Based on the definition of functionalism, it can be argued that the Gandhian movement strategy was functionalist in orientation. Gandhi's movement aimed to bring about social change gradually and peacefully, rather than through revolutionary means. The Satyagraha approach emphasized the importance of social order and stability, which aligns with the functionalist perspective. Gandhi believed that social

institutions such as religion and culture could play a significant role in bringing about social change.

5. **Challenging the Functionalist Orientation:** Despite the functionalist elements of the Gandhian movement strategy, it is essential to note that it also had elements of conflict theory. Gandhi's approach to non-violent resistance was confrontational and aimed to disrupt social order, which is not consistent with the functionalist perspective. Furthermore, Gandhi's movement strategy was not merely focused on maintaining social order but also aimed to challenge the existing power structures.

6. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, while the Gandhian movement strategy had functionalist elements, it also had elements of conflict theory. The Satyagraha approach emphasized the importance of social order and stability, but it also aimed to challenge the existing power structures. Therefore, it would be incorrect to classify the Gandhian movement strategy as purely functionalist or conflict-oriented. Gandhi's movement strategy was a unique blend of different theoretical perspectives that aimed to bring about social change through peaceful means.

[Is Gandhian movement strategy functionalist in orientation? Justify your answer.]

Gandhian movement strategy can be evaluated from a functionalist perspective, which emphasizes the positive role of social structures and institutions in maintaining social stability and harmony. Below are some points to justify this assessment:

1. **Emphasis on moral and ethical values:** Gandhian movement strategy emphasizes the importance of moral and ethical values such as non-violence, truth, and compassion in individual behavior and collective action. These values are seen as the foundation of a stable and harmonious society.

2. **Role of leadership:** Gandhian movement strategy recognizes the crucial role of leadership in shaping the behavior and attitudes of the masses. The leader is seen as a moral authority who inspires and guides people towards a common goal.

3. **Focus on social cohesion:** The Gandhian movement strategy emphasizes the importance of social cohesion and unity in achieving social and political change. This is achieved through the creation of a shared identity based on common goals and values.

4. **Emphasis on constructive work:** The Gandhian movement strategy emphasizes the importance of constructive work such as social service and economic self-sufficiency in achieving social change. This is seen as a means of empowering people and building a self-reliant and resilient society.

5. **Rejection of modernity:** Gandhian movement strategy rejects the dominant modernist discourse and instead advocates for a return to traditional values and practices. This is seen as a means of restoring social and moral order in society.

These aspects of Gandhian movement strategy reflect a functionalist orientation, as they emphasize the positive role of social structures and institutions in maintaining social stability and harmony. However, it is important to note that this perspective has been criticized for its focus on consensus and stability at the expense of addressing power imbalances and structural inequalities in society.

[Discuss Dalit movement in India as an instance of subaltern resistance.]

Dalit movement in India emerged as a response to the long-standing caste-based discrimination and exploitation faced by the Dalit community, who are considered to be the lowest in the caste hierarchy. The Dalit movement can be seen as an instance of subaltern resistance as it represents the voice of the marginalized and oppressed community.

Here are some key points to consider while discussing the Dalit movement in India as an instance of subaltern resistance:

1. **Historical background:** The Dalit movement has its roots in the 19th century, with the efforts of social reformers like Jyotirao Phule and BR Ambedkar to challenge the caste system and fight for the rights of the Dalit community. The movement gained momentum in the post-independence period, with the formation of Dalit political parties and the emergence of Dalit literature, art, and media.
2. **Assertion of identity:** The Dalit movement aimed to assert the identity of the Dalit community and challenge the dominant Brahminical discourse that justified their subjugation. The movement rejected the Hindu caste system and sought to create a new identity based on shared experiences of discrimination and resistance.
3. **Political mobilization:** The Dalit movement was characterized by political mobilization, with the formation of Dalit political parties like the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) and Republican Party of India (RPI). These parties sought to represent the interests of the Dalit community and challenge the dominance of upper-caste political elites.
4. **Assertion of rights:** The Dalit movement aimed to assert the rights of the Dalit community, including the right to education, employment, and political representation. The movement also demanded the implementation of affirmative action policies, such as reservations in education and employment, to address the historical injustices faced by the Dalit community.
5. **Cultural resistance:** The Dalit movement also involved cultural resistance, with the emergence of Dalit literature, art, and media that celebrated the Dalit identity and challenged the dominant cultural narratives that portrayed the Dalits as inferior.
6. **Alliances with other marginalized groups**: The Dalit movement formed alliances with other marginalized groups, such as the Adivasis and Muslims, to challenge the dominance of upper-caste elites and build a broader coalition for social justice.

Overall, the Dalit movement in India can be seen as an instance of subaltern resistance as it represents the voice of a marginalized and oppressed community and seeks to challenge the dominant Brahminical discourse and social structures that perpetuate their subjugation.

[Tribal movements in central India are against sarkar, sahukar and zamindar. Comment.]

Tribal movements in central India are complex and multifaceted, and it is difficult to generalize about them. However, it is true that many tribal movements in central India have emerged in response to the actions of the government, as well as local landlords and moneylenders. Here are some points to consider:

- Tribal communities in central India have long been marginalized and exploited, both economically and socially. The government's development policies have often ignored their needs and interests, and have sometimes resulted in their displacement and dispossession.

Local landlords and moneylenders have also taken advantage of their vulnerability to extract resources and labor from them.

- Tribal movements in central India have often been characterized by a deep mistrust of the government and its institutions. This is partly because the government has often failed to address their grievances and concerns, and has sometimes resorted to repression and violence to suppress their movements. In response, many tribal movements have adopted a confrontational stance towards the government, and have demanded greater autonomy and self-determination.
- Tribal movements in central India have also targeted local landlords and moneylenders, who are seen as collaborators with the government in the exploitation of tribal communities. Many tribal movements have called for the abolition of the zamindari system, which allowed landlords to extract resources from tribal communities in exchange for protection and patronage. Similarly, many tribal movements have called for an end to the sahukari system, which allowed moneylenders to trap tribal communities in debt bondage.
- Tribal movements in central India have often emphasized the importance of traditional forms of governance and community organization. Many tribal movements have sought to revitalize traditional institutions and practices, such as the gram sabha, which is a village-level democratic body that is recognized by the Indian Constitution. By promoting these institutions, tribal movements have sought to empower their communities and reduce their dependence on external actors.
- Tribal movements in central India have also been influenced by broader social and political trends, such as the rise of environmentalism and the critique of neoliberalism. Many tribal movements have emphasized the need to protect their natural resources and the environment from exploitation and degradation, and have sought to link their struggles with broader global movements for environmental justice.

In sum, tribal movements in central India have emerged in response to a complex set of historical, economic, and political factors. While they have targeted the government, landlords, and moneylenders, they have also sought to revitalize traditional institutions and practices, and to link their struggles with broader global movements.

[Elucidate the relationship between globalization, information technology and social movements]

The relationship between globalization, information technology, and social movements can be understood through the following points:

1. Globalization has led to the interconnectedness of economies and cultures, allowing social movements to transcend national boundaries and gain support from around the world.
2. Information technology, such as the internet and social media, has provided a platform for social movements to communicate and organize, allowing for the rapid dissemination of information and the mobilization of large numbers of people.
3. Social movements have used information technology to build transnational networks and coordinate actions across different regions, creating a global civil society that challenges the power of traditional nation-states and international institutions.
4. Globalization has also created new opportunities for social movements to advance their agendas by engaging with international organizations and participating in global forums, such as the United Nations.

5. However, globalization has also led to the concentration of economic and political power in the hands of a few global corporations and elites, making it difficult for social movements to challenge the status quo.
6. Information technology has also been used by governments and corporations to monitor and control social movements, creating new challenges for activists and organizers.
7. The relationship between globalization, information technology, and social movements is complex and dynamic, with each factor influencing and shaping the others.

In summary, the relationship between globalization, information technology, and social movements is multifaceted, with both positive and negative impacts on the ability of social movements to effect change. While globalization and information technology have provided new opportunities for social movements to build transnational networks and mobilize large numbers of people, they have also created new challenges and obstacles. Social movements must navigate these challenges and adapt their strategies to the changing global landscape in order to achieve their goals.

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Full Marks-50   **Duration of Examination-2 Hours**

This question paper contains one page

Figures at the right hand margin indicate marks
Answer each question between 500-600 words

Answer any Five of the following questions   **(5x10)**

1. Discuss the features of a social movement. Bring out the relationship between social movement and social change.

2. Analyse the life cycle of a social movement with example.

3. Examine the Gandhian strategy of social movement in the context of Indian national movement.

4. Bring out the significance of environmental movements in India, with examples.

5. How has globalisation affected the nature of social movements? Discuss.

6. Make an assessment of Ambedkar's contribution to Dalit movement.

[Discuss the features of a social movement. Bring out the relationship between social movement and social change.]

Features of a Social Movement:

1. **Collective action**: A social movement is a collective effort of people who come together to bring about change. It involves a group of people who share a common goal and work together to achieve it.
2. **Non-institutionalized:** Social movements are not institutionalized, meaning they are not part of any established organization or government structure. They are formed by ordinary people who share a common grievance or concern.
3. **Consciousness-raising:** Social movements aim to raise awareness and consciousness about a particular issue. They seek to educate people about the issue and mobilize them to take action.
4. **Mass participation:** Social movements require a critical mass of people to be successful. They need the participation of large numbers of people to make their voice heard and to effect change.
5. **Grassroots mobilization:** Social movements are often initiated at the grassroots level. They begin with small groups of people who are directly affected by the issue and who feel compelled to take action.
6. **Innovative tactics:** Social movements often use innovative tactics to draw attention to their cause. These tactics can range from nonviolent protests and civil disobedience to social media campaigns and online petitions.
7. **Opposition to the status quo:** Social movements challenge the status quo and seek to bring about change in society. They may target existing social, economic, or political structures that they see as unjust or unfair.

Relationship between Social Movement and Social Change:

Social movements are often seen as a means of achieving social change. They arise when people feel that their interests are not being represented by existing institutions or political structures. By coming together and mobilizing for change, social movements can put pressure on those in power to listen to their demands and make the necessary changes.

However, social change is not always the result of social movements. Sometimes social change comes about through other means, such as legislation, court rulings, or technological advances. Additionally, social movements can be co-opted by those in power or can fail to achieve their goals despite their best efforts.

Furthermore, social movements are not always aimed at bringing about radical change. They can also be aimed at maintaining or reinforcing existing social structures or values. For example, some conservative social movements may be aimed at preserving traditional values and norms.

In summary, social movements are a collective effort of people who seek to bring about change. They are characterized by mass participation, grassroots mobilization, consciousness-raising, and opposition to the status quo. While social movements can be a powerful means of achieving social change, they are not the only means and are not always successful in achieving their goals.

[Analyse the life cycle of a social movement with example]

The life cycle of a social movement refers to the various stages that a movement goes through, from its emergence to its decline or transformation. Here are the stages of a social movement:

1. **Emergence:** In this stage, a social movement begins to take shape as people start to identify and articulate a shared grievance or goal. The movement often starts with a small group of people who feel that their rights or interests are being neglected. For example, the Chipko movement that originated in the Himalayan region of Uttarakhand in India started with a group of villagers protesting against deforestation.
2. **Coalescence:** In this stage, the movement starts to gain momentum as more people join in and start to organize around the shared goal. The movement begins to develop a sense of unity and a clear message. For example, during the coalescence stage, the Chipko movement gained national attention and support.
3. **Bureaucratization:** In this stage, the movement starts to develop formal structures and hierarchies, such as committees, leadership positions, and administrative functions. The movement also begins to establish relationships with other organizations and institutions, such as the government, media, and other social movements. For example, during the bureaucratization stage, the Chipko movement established a national organization, the Chipko Movement Coordination Committee.
4. **Decline:** In this stage, the movement starts to lose momentum and support. This can happen due to a variety of reasons, such as internal conflicts, external repression, co-optation by mainstream organizations or government, or achieving the desired goal. For example, after the Chipko movement achieved its main goal of a 15-year ban on deforestation in the region, it started to decline in the 1990s.
5. **Transformation:** In this stage, the movement may undergo a significant change in its goals, tactics, or identity. This can happen due to internal debates, external pressures, or new opportunities or challenges. For example, after the decline of the Chipko movement, some of its activists joined the broader environmental movement, while others focused on local issues such as sustainable development or women's rights.

It is important to note that not all social movements go through all the stages or in a linear fashion. Some movements may skip stages or go through them in a different order, while others may experience cycles of resurgence and decline. Additionally, the life cycle of a social movement can be influenced by various factors, such as the political context, social norms, and cultural values.

In conclusion, the life cycle of a social movement involves various stages of emergence, coalescence, bureaucratization, decline, and transformation. Each stage has its own dynamics, challenges, and opportunities, and the success or failure of a movement depends on how it navigates through them.

 [Examine the Gandhian strategy of social movement in the context of Indian national movement.]

Gandhian strategy of social movement played a crucial role in the Indian national movement. The following points examine the strategy and its impact:

1. **Non-violent resistance**: Gandhian strategy was based on non-violent resistance which he called Satyagraha. It involved the use of peaceful means to challenge unjust laws and policies of the colonial government. The strategy aimed to evoke moral and spiritual values in the people and create a mass movement.

2. **Mass mobilization**: The Gandhian strategy involved the mobilization of masses, including the poor, women, and the marginalized. It aimed to awaken their consciousness and create a sense of belonging to a larger community with a common cause.
3. **Civil Disobedience**: Civil disobedience was an essential feature of the Gandhian strategy. It involved the refusal to obey unjust laws and policies of the government. It was a non-violent way of challenging the authority of the colonial government and attracting public attention.
4. **Constructive Programme**: Gandhian strategy emphasized the need for constructive programs that addressed the immediate needs of the people. This included economic development, health, sanitation, and education. The aim was to create a sense of self-reliance and empowerment among the people.
5. **Swadeshi Movement**: Gandhian strategy emphasized the need for self-reliance and self-sufficiency. The Swadeshi Movement was an essential part of the Gandhian strategy. It aimed to promote indigenous industries and boycott foreign goods. This not only helped in economic development but also promoted a sense of national pride and identity.
6. **Mass mobilization through symbols:** Gandhian strategy used symbols such as the spinning wheel, salt, and Khadi to mobilize masses. These symbols not only represented economic self-sufficiency but also evoked a sense of nationalism and cultural identity.

The impact of Gandhian strategy:

1. Gandhian strategy played a crucial role in the Indian national movement. It provided a platform for mass mobilization and enabled people from diverse backgrounds to come together for a common cause.
2. The strategy helped in the creation of a sense of nationalism and cultural identity. It promoted the Swadeshi Movement and encouraged people to boycott foreign goods, which led to the growth of indigenous industries.
3. Gandhian strategy emphasized the importance of non-violent resistance, which helped in avoiding large-scale violence and bloodshed during the national movement.
4. The strategy also helped in creating awareness about the immediate needs of the people, such as education, health, and sanitation. This led to the establishment of various institutions that provided these basic amenities to the people.
5. The Gandhian strategy of social movement had a lasting impact on the Indian society. It inspired various social and political movements, including the environmental and feminist movements, which continue to shape the country today.

In conclusion, the Gandhian strategy of social movement played a crucial role in the Indian national movement. It was based on non-violent resistance, mass mobilization, civil disobedience, constructive program, Swadeshi movement, and the use of symbols. The strategy created a sense of nationalism and cultural identity, promoted indigenous industries, and provided basic amenities to the people. It had a lasting impact on the Indian society and inspired various social and political movements.

[Bring out the significance of environmental movements in India, with examples.]

Environmental movements in India have played a crucial role in shaping the discourse around environmentalism, conservation, and sustainable development. Here are some of the significant features and examples of environmental movements in India:

1. **Grassroots movements:** Many of the environmental movements in India have been led by grassroots organizations and local communities, who are directly affected by environmental degradation. For example, the Chipko movement in the 1970s, which started in Uttarakhand, was led by local women who hugged trees to prevent them from being cut down by contractors. Similarly, the Narmada Bachao Andolan, which started in the 1980s, was led by farmers, fisherfolk, and other local communities who were displaced by the construction of large dams.

2. **Multidimensional approach:** Environmental movements in India have not limited themselves to a single issue or cause. Instead, they have taken a multidimensional approach, focusing on issues such as deforestation, pollution, climate change, and biodiversity conservation. For example, the Save Silent Valley movement in the 1980s focused on protecting the biodiversity of the Silent Valley in Kerala from a proposed hydroelectric project.

3. **Use of legal instruments**: Environmental movements in India have also made use of legal instruments to protect the environment. For example, the Forest Rights Act, which was passed in 2006, recognizes the rights of forest-dwelling communities over forest resources. Similarly, the National Green Tribunal, which was established in 2010, provides a forum for addressing environmental disputes and enforcing environmental laws.

4. **International collaboration**: Environmental movements in India have also collaborated with international organizations to address global environmental issues such as climate change. For example, the Global Climate Strike in September 2019 saw millions of people around the world, including in India, taking to the streets to demand action on climate change.

5. **Impact on policy:** Environmental movements in India have also had a significant impact on policy-making, with many of their demands being incorporated into government policies and programs. For example, the National River Conservation Plan, launched in 1985, was a response to the Save Ganga movement, which demanded the cleaning up of the Ganges river. Similarly, the National Biodiversity Act, passed in 2002, was a response to the biodiversity conservation movement in India.

Overall, environmental movements in India have been instrumental in raising awareness about environmental issues, protecting the rights of local communities, and influencing policy-making. These movements have shown that environmentalism is not just an abstract concept but has real-life implications for people's livelihoods, health, and well-being.

[Make an assessment of Ambedkar's contribution to Dalit movement.]

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was one of the key figures in the Dalit movement in India. His contribution to the Dalit movement can be assessed as follows:

1. **Leadership:** Ambedkar emerged as a leader of the Dalit movement in the early 20th century. He founded the Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha in 1924, which worked towards the upliftment of Dalits. He was also the key figure in the formation of the Scheduled Castes Federation in 1942. His leadership was crucial in bringing together the Dalit community and providing them with a platform to voice their demands.

2. Dalit Identity: Ambedkar played a significant role in shaping the Dalit identity. He emphasized the importance of education and economic independence for Dalits. He also advocated for the removal of the caste system, which he believed was the root cause of the

oppression of Dalits. Ambedkar's writings and speeches on the issues of Dalit identity and caste-based discrimination continue to inspire the Dalit movement today.

3. **Reservation:** Ambedkar was a strong advocate of reservation for Dalits in education and employment. He believed that reservation was necessary to provide equal opportunities to Dalits, who had been historically marginalized. Ambedkar's efforts led to the inclusion of reservation provisions in the Indian Constitution, which have been critical in improving the social and economic status of Dalits in India.

4. **Annihilation of Caste:** Ambedkar's book "Annihilation of Caste" is a seminal work that critiques the caste system and its impact on Indian society. He argued that the caste system was not just a social evil but also a political one, and that it needed to be abolished for India to achieve true democracy. His ideas on the annihilation of caste have influenced the Dalit movement and continue to be relevant in contemporary India.

5. **Constitutionalism:** Ambedkar played a crucial role in drafting the Indian Constitution, which is considered one of the most progressive in the world. His vision of a secular, democratic, and socialist India is reflected in the Constitution. He ensured that the Constitution provided for the protection of the rights of Dalits and other marginalized communities. The Constitution has been instrumental in protecting the rights of Dalits and providing them with avenues for political participation and representation.

In conclusion, Ambedkar's contribution to the Dalit movement has been significant. He provided the movement with leadership, articulated the Dalit identity, advocated for reservation, critiqued the caste system, and played a key role in the drafting of the Indian Constitution. His ideas and vision continue to inspire the Dalit movement in India and serve as a guiding force for the movement towards achieving social justice and equality.